

THE WAR.

Constantinople in the Hands of the Russians.

EUROPE STARTLED.

Secrecy, Celerity and Vigor of the Russian Movement.

THE CZAR MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

He Can Now Defy Austria and Laugh at England.

BRITAIN'S FLEET BARRED OUT.

The Expected Conference—Russian Objection to Vienna.

ROUMANIA, SERBIA AND GREECE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1878.

The *Advertiser* says:—"We have reason to believe that the government has received information of the entry of the Russian army into Constantinople. At any rate, if the government is not in possession of this news the Russian Embassy is."

Nothing has transpired lately tending to show that such an event is probable, and although the *Advertiser* gives the news very positively the report seems utterly incredible. Direct telegraphic communication with Constantinople is still interrupted.

BASED UPON OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Morning Post* says:—"The Russians are in Constantinople. This was the news last night current in London, and we incline to think it is based upon official authentic intelligence. The message has come via Alexandria."

"THE KEY OF THE EAST IN THE CZAR'S HANDS."

"We do not know at this moment what the precise nature of the occupation is. According to some diplomatists the Russians have possessed themselves of two forts in the Bosphorus and the key of the East is in the hands of the Czar."

BRITISH INDIGNATION USELESS.

"Indignation will be of little avail. It will be alleged that no deception has been practised, and we shall discover that this was one of the terms of the armistice which was never communicated to us."

THE ENGLISH FLEET BARRED OUT.

"Yesterday a British military and naval force could at any moment occupy Constantinople, while the Austrian army could not do so. The situation is entirely altered. To-day the British fleet can no longer advance to Constantinople, and may find itself even barred out at the Dardanelles."

THE CZAR MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

"The Czar can now afford to laugh at Austrian menaces, since his communications are open from Constantinople to Odessa or Sebastopol."

GREAT BRITISH BLUSTER.

"Our pottering over a trumpery six millions will probably cost us ten times that sum; but, whatever the cost, it is still to be hoped that the country will see its honor vindicated. This direct attack upon our honor will raise a feeling of resentment not to be appeased until we shall have taught our foe that we have the will and power to punish chicanery and maintain the Empire which he is seeking to undermine."

A GOOD AUTHORITY.

The *Post* is generally believed to have good sources of information. As it is the aristocratic conservative organ it has probably received the information from high diplomatic authority.

IS IT A NOMINAL OCCUPATION?

The *Times* in its leader says:—"We are not altogether confident that Prince Gortschakoff has definitely renounced the entrance of any Russian troops into Constantinople. Rumors were about last night that some such entrance had already been made or was on the point of being made. At the utmost such occupation could be only of a nominal character as the German entrance into Paris. There is, in short, every apparent ground for confidence in the prospect before us and no solid reason for alarm."

THE TIMES' CONFIDENCE IN EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The *Times* bases its confidence on the pacific anticipations expressed in the German Emperor's speech and deprecates beforehand any outburst of excitement. If Russia were to aim at a position in the East which would damage the just interests of Austria and Germany a word from the Emperor William would at once check her.

WHAT WILL THE ENGLISH CABINET SAY?

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"According to the latest information from Constantinople the Russian forces, despite the completion of the preliminaries of a peace, are hastily pushing on to Gallipoli and Constantinople. These circumstances, serious and menacing in the extreme, will have to be considered by the Ministers in Cabinet Council to-day."

THE RUSSIANS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Map of the Turkish Capital and the Bosphorus, Showing the Important Positions Occupied by the Russian Army.



The issue of their deliberations will, in all probability, be this evening communicated to Parliament."

THE TELEGRAPH IN A FURY.

A special to the *Telegraph*, dated Paris, midnight, says:—"The Russian forces are constantly advancing on Gallipoli and Constantinople." The *Telegraph* is furious in its comments on the course of Russia.

CONFIRMATION FROM PARIS.

A despatch from Paris says a report is current there, also, that the Russians already hold a post on the Dardanelles.

SURRENDER OF THE TURKISH DANUBE FLEET.

A special to the *Standard* from Pesth announces that the Turkish men-of-war on the Danube have been surrendered to Russia.

EVACUATION OF SULINA AND VARNNA.

A special despatch to the *Vienna Presse* from Timova states that the Turkish men-of-war have already left Sulina and Varna. The Turks have agreed to evacuate Varna. The *Standard's* Pesth special says the evacuation has already commenced.

TURKEY TURNS ON ENGLAND.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Adrianople relates an interview with Server Pacha, who declared that Turkey had been misled and encouraged to fight on by the promise of English support. He particularly accused Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Layard of encouraging this belief, and said he had documents which he would publish. He declared that he had now become a partisan of the Russian policy and alliance. Server Pacha's colleagues at Adrianople confirmed his statements.

THE LIBERALS AND MR. FORSTER'S MOTION.

The *Post*, in an article evidently written before the reports of the Russian occupation of Constantinople were received, says:—"We understand a section of the liberals is likely to make representations to the Marquis of Hartington with a view of inducing him to prevent Mr. Forster's amendment from being pressed to a division."

RUSSIA DOES NOT LIKE VIENNA.

A telegram from Vienna states that Russia's reply to the invitation to the Conference arrived there yesterday. It is in the affirmative, but declares that Russia would prefer another place of meeting.

RUSSIA'S REASONS FOR THE OBJECTION.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—"Russia rejects the proposal to hold the Conference in Vienna or any other great capital. It considers the tranquility of a small town in one of the minor States and the authority that would be given to the deliberations by the presence of the foreign Ministers of the Powers necessary for insuring a good and practical result. Moreover, Russia believes this would facilitate a speedy disposal by the Conference of the important questions it would have to deal with in the interest of a lasting peace and of humanity."

ENGLAND'S PROBABLE REPRESENTATIVES.

The *Morning Post* suggests Lord Lyons, Ambassador at Paris, and Sir Henry Elliot, formerly Ambassador at Constantinople, as the British delegates to the Conference.

WHO WILL PRESIDE?

The *Daily News* says Count Andrassy will preside over the Conference.

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE.

The conditions of the armistice as far as they affect Bulgaria are, that the Turks give up Rusechuk and Silistria, withdrawing the garrisons to Shumla and Varna. Seven days are to be allowed for the retirement of the garrison. On the eighth day we shall march into Rusechuk. The news of peace is hailed with great delight by both officers and men.

NARROW ESCAPE OF RUSCHUK.

A correspondent at the headquarters of the Czarwitsch telegraphs as follows:—"Three hours before the arrival of the news of the armistice a Russian officer with a flag of truce had started for Rusechuk to demand its surrender, and, if refused, to notify the consuls and other foreigners to leave within twenty-four hours, when the place would have been stormed."

ROMANIANS ACTIVE TO THE LAST.

The Roumanians did not stop hostilities around Rusechuk and Widin until Monday afternoon. They vigorously bombarded Widin on Sunday and Monday, and the position of the garrison was considered desperate.

ROMANIA WANTS THE DOBRUDZHA.

A despatch from Berlin says Roumania insists on having the Dobrudzha without ceding Bessarabia to Russia.

SERBIA WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A VOICE.

The *Vienna Post* correspondence's Belgrade

special says Serbia has asked Russia for admission to the Conference with a consultative voice.

WILL OSMAN BE COURT MARTIALED.

The *Morning Post's* Berlin correspondent, on the faith of Russian newspapers, revives the rumor that Osman Pacha will be court martialed on the charge of ordering the execution of prisoners of war.

THE GREEKS HAVE FOUGHT NO BATTLE.

According to a despatch from Athens the report of the capture of Democro, in Thessaly, by the Greeks, is false. There has been no collision yet between the Turks and Greeks. The citizens and peasantry are arming to protect Athens.

STOPPING THE ADVANCE INTO THESSALY.

The foreign representatives having assured the government that the Hellenic Provinces of Turkey would be protected and the Greek question submitted to the approaching Conference, the government has ordered the stoppage of the advance of the army across the frontier. Warlike preparations, however, continue.

TAKES THE ADVICE OF THE POWERS.

The *Times's* Athens correspondent says, in consequence of the representations of the Powers Greece seems disposed to stop the further advance of her troops, referring the question of their withdrawal to the decision of the conference. She also demands that pending such decision hostilities against the insurgents in Crete be suspended.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.—INQUIRY INTO THE DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.—KASHGAR CONQUERED BY THE CHINESE.—ENGLISH LABOR TROUBLES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LOMBARDY, Feb. 7, 1878.

The German Parliament was opened yesterday by Herr Camphausen, Vice President of the Council of Ministers.

SEARCH FOR THE THRONES.

The speech from the throne was read by Herr Camphausen. In the passage relating to foreign affairs the Emperor expresses the hope that a speedy peace will enable the principles of the Constantinople conference to be applied and durably established. The comparatively slight participation of Germany in Eastern affairs allows the Empire to display disinterested co-operation in the arrangements that may be made by the Powers concerning future guarantees against a recurrence of trouble in the East and for the amelioration of the condition of the Christian populations. Meanwhile the Emperor's policy attained its object, inasmuch as it had essentially contributed to the preservation of peace between the European Powers, and the relations of Germany with all Powers remained not only peaceful but altogether friendly.

INCREASED TAXATION.

The imperial speech also stated that the budget, which will be presented immediately, shows that the Empire's financial requirements increase faster than the revenues. It is unavoidable to cover the deficit by increasing the contributions of the individual States, but preferable to strengthen the imperial revenues. Bills will be submitted levying an imperial stamp duty and increasing the tobacco tax. The balance of the deficit must be met by a loan.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

With a view to filling a hiatus in the constitution a bill which is now under discussion in the Federal Council will shortly be introduced providing for the appointment of substitutes to fill all or part of the functions of the Imperial Chancellor.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday the president submitted the results of a critical examination of the causes of the present depression of trade. He stated that overproduction, foreign competition and legislation limiting the hours of labor were the principal causes. He urged that more control should be exercised over undue enterprise in cotton manufacture, for abnormal extensions promoted competition which at last culminated in periodical visitations of depression.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

As to foreign competition he said, "Germany, Austria, Italy and Holland had lessened their imports of woven goods, while Belgium was so nearly equal that it had imported both woven goods and yarns into Great Britain for several years. America has also gained yearly upon us, her exports of cotton goods to this country having increased from \$16,930, in 1870, to \$451,876, in 1876."

REDUCTION OF HOURS OF LABOR.

Regarding the labor question he said:—"When the mill owners obtained the passage of the act limiting the hours of labor to nine and a half per day they did it without having a proper regard to the advantage thereby obtained by foreign competitors."

THE END OF KASHGAR.

Intelligence has reached St. Petersburg that Beg Kuli Beg, the Emir of Kashgar, has arrived at Tash-

kent. He admits his inability to oppose the Chinese. The Russian frontier is crowded with Kashgarian refugees, who say the Chinese are perpetrating frightful atrocities in Kashgar. All the towns formerly held by Yakub Beg have submitted to the Chinese, and the Khanate of Kashgar has ceased to exist.

NORTHERNBERLAND MINERS' TROUBLES.

It is believed that the lockout of Northernberland miners, which has lasted eight weeks, will terminate in a few days by the men accepting twelve and a half per cent reduction of their wages.

THE IRISH SECRETARYSHIP.

The report that Mr. James Lowther was to be appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland is officially denied.

CUBA.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF AN INSURGENT BAND—LARGE BANK DEFAUCATION.

HAVANA, Feb. 6, 1878.

It is officially announced that the insurgent Colonel Benjamin Ramirez, with 15 officers, 103 men, 73 women and 108 children have surrendered in the neighborhood of Bayamo.

A defalcation of \$30,000, paper money, has been discovered in the Santa Catalina Bank. An employee named Logar is missing under suspicious circumstances.

HARRY EYTINGE'S MARRIAGE.

TWO WOMEN CLAIMING THE ACJOR AS THEIR HUSBAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1878.

Social circles in this section are agitated over the latest development in reference to Harry Eyttinge, the well known actor and manager. He came to Dayton a year ago from New York as manager of a theatre in this city, and opened a dramatic school here. Among his pupils was a young lady of good family, handsome and prepossessing, with considerable money in her own name. Her acquaintance with Eyttinge ripened into affection and love, though he is thirty years her senior. Her parents opposed the marriage with all their power, but the two still met, and a fortnight since the parents gave consent and they were married. This morning the Cincinnati *Gazette* published a letter from Rita F. Eyttinge, No. 21 West Thirty-first street, New York, stating that she is Eyttinge's lawful wife. Eyttinge denounced the letter as a blackmail production and will publish a card in the morning denying that she is his wife. He says that he has known her for a number of years and lived with her, but was never married to her. She claims that she has been known as his wife by his consent, and asserts that she will avail herself of the New York law decisions making a man and woman man and wife who have lived together and given themselves out as such.

FOR BORROWING A SILK DRESS.

HOW A YOUNG LADY ACTING AS POSTMASTER GOT INTO TROUBLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6, 1878.

A young lady, Miss Emma Davenport, said to be most respectably connected with some of the best families in Goochland county, was brought here on Sunday last charged with an offence against the United States postal laws. She was but twenty-one years of age, and fair and rather attractive. She pleaded guilty before the United States Circuit court this morning, and was permitted to return to Goochland on payment of a fine of \$100 and costs.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—1 A. M.

For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light southerly winds, falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain areas, southeasterly winds and falling barometer.

For the lower lake region warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, southerly winds and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain or snow, warm southerly, veering to colder northerly winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain or snow areas, colder northwesterly winds, rising barometer, followed at west stations by winds shifting to warmer southeasterly and falling barometer.

The Mississippi and Ohio rivers will slowly fall.

Off shore signals continue at Indianapolis and Galveston and cautionary signals at New Orleans and Mobile.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadron's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 215 Broadway, New York.

1877. 1878.

3 A. M. 33 26 3:30 P. M. 40 47

6 A. M. 33 26 6 P. M. 37 37

9 A. M. 36 29 9 P. M. 35 34

12 M. 39 32 12 P. M. 32 31

Average temperature yesterday 32 3

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 25 3

CHICAGO FAILURES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1878.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed to-day against Maximilian J. Light, saloon keeper. It is charged by the petitioning creditors that he sold on October 8 his stock of liquors and cigars, valued at \$1,800, to Leonard Rathgeber, of Chicago, with the intention of defrauding his creditors, and that on the 22d of October he made a fraudulent sale of stock in trade, valued at \$4,900, to Abraham Goldsmith, for \$700. He is also charged with concealing and trying to fraudulently dispose of other stock.

William Gerwen, for the Republic Iron Works, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. The petitioned debts are \$157 12 and the secured \$9,053 45, with \$11,500 worth of mortgaged machinery, &c., and real estate as security; unsecured debts, \$2,232 66. The assets consist of \$5,500 worth of land, which is heavily mortgaged; bills and notes, \$175 00; stock of iron, &c., \$205 50; machinery and fixtures, \$200; open accounts, \$336 42; due on contracts, \$244 60.

CANADIAN BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6, 1878.

O. Deloraine, leather merchant, has failed; liabilities, \$20,000. The assets will not pay twenty cents on the dollar.

The liabilities of David Salomon are \$120,000; assets, \$31,000. His creditors to-day refused an offer of thirty cents on the dollar. His wife is a creditor for \$30,000.

Leblanc & Robitaille, wholesale grocers, have direct liabilities of \$40,000; assets, \$25,000. A meeting of their creditors to-day rejected an offer of thirty cents on the dollar.

Woods & Co., who failed yesterday, have asked for an extension.

A FATAL DUEL.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 6, 1878.

Nestor Maxan was killed in a duel with M. De La Pena at Matamoros yesterday. Mr. Maxan was seconded by William Kelly, and M. Pena by Dr. Combe. Two rounds were fired without effect, when M. Pena announced himself satisfied, but Mr. Maxan, demanding another round, was shot through the body and died almost instantly. All parties are residents of Brownsville. The cause of enmity is unknown. Deceased was a prominent lawyer, and his untimely death has cast a gloom over the entire community.

TARIFF TINKERING.

A PROTEST BY THE PHILADELPHIA BOOK TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1878.

At a meeting of the Book Trade Association in this city this morning to protest against the passage of the new tariff bill, a committee of three was appointed to draft a series of resolutions, which reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the principle of imposing duties upon the raw materials of manufacture is impolitic and unjustifiable, and should be abandoned.

Resolved, That, judging the proposed tariff bill by its provisions, we should be justified in the inference that it is a heavy and oppressive tax upon the manufacturer and the operative of Europe.

Resolved, That we oppose the bill to increase the foreign commerce of the United States met by because, while destroying home industries, the masses will not have the ability to purchase foreign goods if deprived of employment at home.

Resolved, That however much the committee may deserve the gratitude of those engaged in industrial occupations, to whose incomes it promises to give greater purchasing power, it will meet with the just condemnation of the millions, whose wages must fall to the level of Europe.

Resolved, That we ask every manufacturer, mechanic, and in fact every man who wins his bread by his own industry, to unite with us in our condemnation of this bill and in opposition to its enactment into a law.

It was agreed that the resolutions be printed, and a copy sent to each member of Congress.

Addresses were made by Messrs. H. C. Baird, R. S. Menahan, H. J. Coates, H. Orr and others.

Samuel J. Rogers, President of the Iron and Steel Association, has issued a call for a meeting of all manufacturers of iron and steel at the rooms of the Associated States of America, to formally protest to Congress against the passage of the proposed tariff bill under consideration in the Ways and Means Committee and to concert measures to secure its defeat if it reaches the House.

At a meeting of the Vessel Owners and Captains' Association, held in this city to-day, a committee was appointed to attend the convention to be held at Washington, February 19, in order to protest against passing foreign vessels under the American flag.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Richard E. Bell, convicted of the murder of one McGraw, in Mercer county, Pa., last summer, was pardoned yesterday.

Christopher Bruiz, a church robber, recently arrested, was sentenced yesterday, at Buffalo, to fifteen years in Auburn prison, at New Orleans, completed his 15th mile at half-past ten last night. He is in splendid condition and confident of success.

I. H. Miller, charged with forgery in Atlanta, Ga., was committed to jail yesterday at St. John, N. B., to await surrender to the United States authorities.

The Birmingham Democratic Convention last evening nominated Rodney A. Ford for Mayor, W. H. Hoxey for Justice, and C. M. Brown for Overseer of the Poor.

Yesterday the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce voted that it viewed with alarm the passage of the Bagdad River bill and the proposed repeal of specie redemption.

R. E. J. Miles, of the Cincinnati Grand Opera House, yesterday obtained a verdict of \$40,000 damages against P. T. Harum, W. G. Coup and others for libel published two years ago.

J. H. Hatcher was held in \$12,000 bail yesterday, at Middlebury, Vt., to answer a charge of raising notes representing \$3,000 to \$36,000 and realizing on the same.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of E. H. Goff, ex-manager of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, Montreal, who lately failed, for malfeasance in office.

By the sinking of the *Lenox* today, Sunday, on the Atchafalaya River, a colored woman and child and four or five negro hands were drowned. She had a cargo of 150 bushels of sugar, 200 bales of cotton and 200 sacks of cotton seed. The boat and cargo were valued at \$40,000.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MILES.

A MARCH OF FOUR HUNDRED MILES FOR FORT BUFORD—ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS AT DIS-MARCH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 6, 1878.

A special train with 500 recruits arrived this morning, and to-day the command filed out and immediately commenced the march to Buford and Tongue River. Twenty-eight wagons and two ambulances constitute the train. The whole number of men is 300. One hundred and fifty of the recruits are for General Miles' regiment and fifty for the Sixth Infantry at Fort Buford. The march will be a long one, and there has been no snow yet this winter. This seems to favor the idea which was believed ridiculous in official circles in Washington and Chicago, that Sitting Bull has really crossed into the United States.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS.

Colonel E. Rice, of trowel bayonet fame, is in command. The other officers are:—Lieutenant Humber, of Fort Lincoln; Lieutenant Pearson, of the Second Cavalry; Lieutenant Meyer, of the Eleventh Infantry, and Dr. K. C. Bergen, Surgeon. The entire march of 400 miles will be effected as rapidly as the weather will admit. The troops are well provided with buffalo coats, arms and ammunition, but a Dakota "hizzard," if one happens to come up, is a fearful thing to encounter.

MILES GETTING READY.

[From the Cheyenne Leader, Feb. 2.]